

International Ownership of New Zealand Banks

**An Analysis of the Key Majority Shareholders
of the Main New Zealand and Australian Banks**

**Including a Global Overview + Implications of the
Central Banking / Federal Reserve Banking Systems**



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1.0 Introduction: Who Owns New Zealand's Banks?

This document serves as an introduction as to how the New Zealand Banking industry has been co-opted by globalist interests. This may sound conspiratorial however the facts that underlay the reality of the situation in which we find ourselves speak for themselves.

While this research is initially more relevant to New Zealand and Australia, it is not irrelevant to the rest of the world, especially other Western countries. The ownership patterns that emerge are relevant everywhere. In fact, if the same research was undertaken for the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Ireland or the United States (i.e. anywhere), once you get to the big global banking institutions it is the same outcome.

We may prepare more detailed research for other countries in the future, but the following gives a pretty solid indication of how the key global banking players are entangled by way of various means.

Towards the end of this document, our research is correlated with the findings of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and we see how the results come interrelate. Beyond that, we take these conclusions and look at how they tie into the global banking system.

New Zealand-owned banks make up just six per cent of the sector. New Zealand's 3 News television channel ran an interesting story on how 'NZ's foreign owned banks are making too much money':

"Research from the Parliamentary Library shows the big four trading banks - ANZ, BNZ, ASB and Westpac - collectively made more money in the four years following the global financial crisis than the four years preceding it. Their 2008-2011 combined net profit before tax was \$14.4 billion - \$337 million more than in the 2004-2007 period."

Both TSB and Kiwibank trade on the fact that they are New Zealand owned. TSB highlights the fact that 'in 1996, we became the only 100% New Zealand-owned bank' while Kiwibank, which was set up by the government in 2002, describes itself as 'a little Kiwi-owned bank taking on the Aussie banks'.

One thing is for sure Westpac, is not majority owned by Australians. At least 50% of the company is owned by foreigners largely hidden in nominee companies. The company's financials are stored online in an image format ensuring that search engines cannot search on the major shareholders in this banking giant (search engines search on text only).

Amongst Westpacs 20 largest shareholders are Rothschild and Rockefeller interests and the infamous Cede and Co a US\$6.1 trillion anonymous fund - blamed for the "controlled" sharemarket crash on Black Monday in October 1987.

Australia's banks are the world's most profitable banks – The Bank for International Settlements has ranked Australia's big four banks (ANZ, Commonwealth (owns ASB), Westpac and National Australia Bank (owns BNZ)) most profitable in the developed world, three years in a row.

This document shows the key majority shareholders of the Australian parent companies of foreign owned NZ banks, as at mid November 2013. Financial websites are listed in the key sources section, where you can find current majority shareholdings for these companies.

While some of the key players come and go as they buy and sell their positions, there remains a constant group of investment interests that maintain stakes in all of the banks. This effectively makes the individual banks just different brands, or faces of the same mega bank.

Aside from the international banking behemothss, it is interesting to note that by way of various means, some of the 'Big Four' New Zealand banks actually have shareholdings in each other. BNZ even has shares in itself!

There are 22 Registered Banks in New Zealand:

Banks in green are Australian owned. Banks in blue are New Zealand owned. Banks in black are owned by a mix of domestic and offshore interests, or are completely foreign owned. Registered banks list courtesy of rbnz.org.

ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
ASB Bank Limited
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Bank of Baroda (New Zealand) Limited
Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited
Bank of New Zealand
Citibank N A
Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Deutsche Bank A G
Heartland Bank Limited
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA
Kiwibank Limited
Kookmin Bank
Rabobank Nederland
Rabobank New Zealand Limited
Southland Building Society
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ
The Co-operative Bank Limited
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
TSB Bank Limited
Westpac Banking Corporation
Westpac New Zealand Limited



ANZ is partly owned by National Australia Bank, which also wholly owns BNZ.



ASB is partly owned by National Australia Bank, which also wholly owns BNZ.



BNZ is owned by National Australia Bank, which also has a shareholding in itself by way of National Nominees.



Westpac Banking Corporation is partly owned by National Australia Bank, which also wholly owns BNZ.

Summary:

It is apparent that key shareholders operate by way of multiple investment vehicles. This concept is further explored later in this document.

Disclaimer:

Shareholder data as depicted was sourced and conglomerated from a number of specialist financial services sources. Said data may be subject to change in terms of daily trading. In no way is this analysis intended to be definitive. As traders will acknowledge, positions change daily and by the minute. The objective here is to cross-reference some of the general key ownership positions that exist within the majority shareholdings of particular financial institutions. While it is true that there are many other shareholders in the entities noted, we are only identifying the ownership structure of the many inter-related corporate bodies that may be entangled and obfuscated by particular frameworks.



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2.0 Who Owns ANZ Bank New Zealand?

ANZ Bank New Zealand

"ANZ New Zealand is New Zealand's largest financial services group and is a subsidiary of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited of Australia. ANZ New Zealand operated until 2012 under the legal entity ANZ National Bank Limited which was formed as part of the 2003 merger of ANZ and The National Bank of New Zealand. From late October 2012, the company was renamed ANZ Bank New Zealand as part of the merger of the ANZ and National Bank brands.

ANZ New Zealand operates under a variety of different brands, such as ANZ, UDC Finance, EFTPOS New Zealand, Bonus Bonds and Direct Broking. It provides a number of financial services, including banking services, asset finance, investments and payment solutions.

On 26 September 2012, CEO David Hisco announced that the National Bank would be rebranded as ANZ by the end of October. The name of the company would change to ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited. The technology of the two banks was brought together from 29 October 2012, with customers being able to use branches branded ANZ or the National Bank from the same date. Branches branded the National Bank will be changed to the ANZ branding before the bank's trademark license expires in 2014."

The above quote was sourced from Wikipedia.com. The following shareholding data was sourced from a range of financial institutions.



ANZ Bank New Zealand is Owned by:

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited



Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited;
whose Key Majority Shareholders are shown below:



Hong Kong Shanghai Savings Bank JP Morgan Chase

CitiGroup

Union Bank of Switzerland

National Nominees (NAB)



Vanguard (Group)

Wells Fargo (Group)

BlackRock (Group)

Legal & General

Fidelity Investments



The twelve key 'rotating' shareholders shown here are the main ones that continuously cycle through majority ownership of not just ANZ but also the other four three Australian parent banking companies, but way of funds, institutions and bonds. While these companies may not always appear on the majority shareholder list, they are never far away. The majority owners of these 'parent' entities are detailed later in this document, where once again the same interests keep appearing.

The current data for majority shareholders of ANZ may be found at www.morningstar.com

Goldman Sachs

Macquarie Investment Funds

Summary:

It is apparent that key shareholders operate by way of multiple investment vehicles. This concept is further explored later in this document.

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3.0 Who Owns ASB Bank New Zealand?

ASB has been an Australian owned bank for the last two decades, and it is misleading the public when it pretends to be a 'Kiwi Bank', says Progressive MP Jim Anderton.

The ASB is running promotional ads claiming 'We've been a Kiwi Bank since 1847.'

"The truth is we don't really know who owns the ASB. We know it is owned 100% by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA), but who owns the Commonwealth Bank?"

"It used to be owned by the Federal Government of Australia but it was privatised in stages beginning in 1991."

Almost half of the current owners of the Commonwealth Bank are 'nominee' companies. That means their identities are hidden behind other well-known companies, like the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC).

In 1989, the ASB Bank Community Trust sold 75% of the shares to The Commonwealth Bank of Australia. In 2000 the CBA bought the remaining 25% of ASB shares from the Trust.

The above quote was sourced from Scoop.co.nz. The following shareholding data was sourced from a range of financial institutions.

ASB Bank New Zealand Limited



ASB Bank New Zealand Limited is Owned by:
Commonwealth Bank of Australia

Commonwealth Bank of Australia



Commonwealth Bank of Australia;
whose Key Majority Shareholders are shown below:



Hong Kong Shanghai Savings Bank JP Morgan Chase

CitiGroup

Union Bank of Switzerland

National Nominees (NAB)



Fisher Investments

Goldman Sachs

World Asset Management

Comerica Foreign Equity

Australia and New Zealand
Banking Group



The twelve key 'rotating' shareholders shown here are the main ones that continuously cycle through majority ownership of not just CBA but also the other three big Australian parent banking companies, but way of funds, institutions and bonds. While these companies may not always appear on the majority shareholder list, they are never far away. The majority owners of these 'parent' entities are detailed later in this document, where once again the same interests keep appearing.

The current data for majority shareholders of CBA may be found at www.morningstar.com

Praxis International (Everence)

Legal & General

Summary:

It is apparent that key shareholders operate by way of multiple investment vehicles. This concept is further explored later in this document.

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4.0 Who Owns Bank of New Zealand?

Bank of New Zealand (BNZ) is one of New Zealand's largest banks and has been operating continuously in the country since the first office was opened in Auckland in October 1861 followed shortly after by the first branch in Dunedin in December 1861.

The modern day bank operates a variety of financial services covering retail, business and institutional banking and employs over 5,000 people in New Zealand.

In 1992 the bank was purchased by the National Australia Bank and is today operated as a subsidiary but retains local governance with a fully empowered New Zealand board of directors.

Bank of New Zealand's institutional banking division handles banking services for large corporate, financial institutions and government entities.

In December 2010, BNZ was appointed as lead arranger for the newly formed Auckland Council's \$600 million syndicated bank loan facility. In June 2010, BNZ was awarded the contract to provide the Auckland Council with comprehensive transactional services and over-the counter services.

The above quote was sourced from Wikipedia.com. The following shareholding data was sourced from a range of financial institutions.

Bank of New Zealand



Bank of New Zealand is Owned by:

National Australia Bank

National Australia Bank



National Australia Bank;

whose Key Majority Shareholders are shown below:



Hong Kong Shanghai Savings Bank JP Morgan Chase

CitiGroup

Fisher Investments

National Nominees (NAB)



Fidelity (Group)

BlackRock (Group)

World Asset Management

Comercia Foreign Equity

Mitsubishi UJF



The twelve key 'rotating' shareholders shown here are the main ones that continuously cycle through majority ownership of not just NAB but also the other three big Australian parent banking companies, but way of funds, institutions and bonds. While these companies may not always appear on the majority shareholder list, they are never far away. The majority owners of these 'parent' entities are detailed later in this document, where once again the same interests keep appearing.

The current data for majority shareholders of NAB may be found at www.morningstar.com

BNY Mellon International

Legal & General

Summary:

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5.0 Who Owns Westpac New Zealand?

In 1861 the Bank of New South Wales opened seven branches in New Zealand.

Today this unit offers a whole range of consumer and corporate services to clients throughout New Zealand. It is the dominant provider of banking services to small to medium business, corporate and institutional organisations, and is the banker of the New Zealand government.

Currently Westpac is the second largest bank in New Zealand, after the merger of ANZ and National Bank of New Zealand, with around 1.5 million customers, 3,000 shareholders and 197 branches nationwide.

On 29 September 2006 the New Zealand Commerce Commission forced Westpac to pay NZ\$5.1 million for hidden foreign transaction fees; most of the fine is reimbursement to affected customers, in the order of 12% of the fees actually charged. All other banks operating in New Zealand have either already been fined or are awaiting a court case.

In October 2009 Westpac Banking Corporation (New Zealand branch) was ordered to pay the Inland Revenue Department (New Zealand) NZ\$961 million in avoided taxes.

The above quote was sourced from Wikipedia.com. The following shareholding data was sourced from a range of financial institutions.

Westpac New Zealand Limited



Westpac New Zealand Limited is Owned by:

Westpac Banking Corporation

Westpac Banking Corporation



Westpac Banking Corporation;

whose Key Majority Shareholders are shown below:



Hong Kong Shanghai Savings Bank JP Morgan Chase

CitiGroup

Merill Lynch

National Nominees (NAB)



Vanguard (Group)

Northern Trust

Goldman Sachs

Deutsche Bank

Wells Fargo (Group)



The twelve key 'rotating' shareholders shown here are the main ones that continuously cycle through majority ownership of not just WBC but also the other three big Australian parent banking companies, but way of funds, institutions and bonds. While these companies may not always appear on the majority shareholder list, they are never far away. The majority owners of these 'parent' entities are detailed later in this document, where once again the same interests keep appearing.

The current data for majority shareholders of WBC may be found at www.morningstar.com

Comercia Foreign Equity

Praxis International (Everence)

Summary:

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6.0 A Nest of Entanglement: Key 'Cycling' Majority Shareholders of the Main Australian Banks

Another level deeper, we look at the key shareholders of the companies that own the large Australian banks. You will note some logo repetition.

				
Hong Kong Shanghai Savings Bank	JP Morgan Chase & Company	CitiGroup, Incorporated	Union Bank of Switzerland AG	National Nominees Limited (NAB)
  DODGE & COX   	      	         	         	        

Summary:

It is apparent that key shareholders operate by way of multiple investment vehicles. This concept is further explored later in this document.

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An Analysis of the Key Majority Shareholders of New Zealand and Australian Banks & Implications of the Central / Reserve Banking Systems

**Wake Up
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6.1 A Nest of Entanglement: Key 'Cycling' Majority Shareholders of the Main Australian Banks (Continued)

Another level deeper, we look at the key shareholders of the companies that own the large Australian banks. You will note some logo repetition.

				
American Vanguard Corporation	Wells Fargo & Company	BlackRock, Incorporated	Legal & General Group Plc.	Fidelity National Information Services
           	    DODGE & COX      	         	     	       

Summary:

It is apparent that key shareholders operate by way of multiple investment vehicles. This concept is further explored later in this document.

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**Wake Up
New Zealand**

6.2 A Nest of Entanglement: Key 'Cycling' Majority Shareholders of the Main Australian Banks (Continued)

Another level deeper, we look at the key shareholders of the companies that own the large Australian banks. You will note some logo repetition.

			 	 
<p>Goldman Sachs Group Incorporated</p>	<p>Macquarie Group Limited</p>	<p>Thermo Fisher Scientific Incorporated</p>	<p>Comerica Incorporated (WAM)</p>	<p>Praxis International (Everence) Wellington Management</p>
         	       	       	       	<p><u>Praxis / Everence:</u></p> <p>Privately owned by members of the Anabaptist Mennonite Church USA.</p> <p><u>Wellington Management:</u></p> <p>Private Limited Liability Partnership</p> <p><i>These two companies are not related. We have them listed here together only in that they are similar, being privately held.</i></p>

Summary:

It is apparent that key shareholders operate by way of multiple investment vehicles. This concept is further explored later in this document.

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**Wake Up
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6.3 A Nest of Entanglement: Key 'Cycling' Majority Shareholders of the Main Australian Banks (Continued)

Another level deeper, we look at the key shareholders of the companies that own the large Australian banks. You will note some logo repetition.

 MITSUBISHI				
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc	Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	Northern Trust Corporation	Deutsche Bank AG	Merrill Lynch Capital Trust
        	      	          	      	   

Summary:

It is apparent that key shareholders operate by way of multiple investment vehicles. This concept is further explored later in this document.

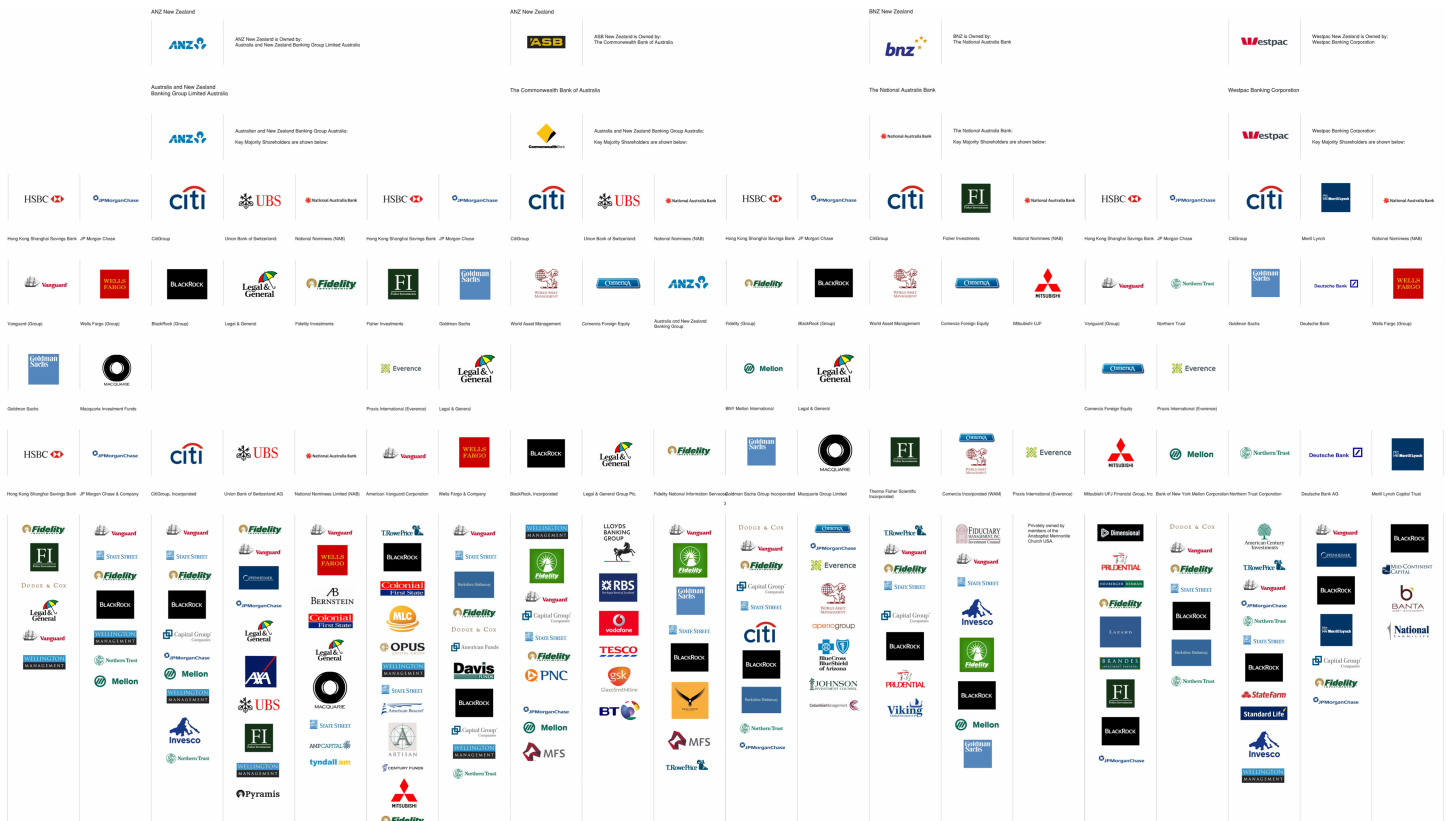
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7.0 Overview of Findings

It is very interesting to note how often the same logos appear. It certainly is apparent that there is ongoing cross-ownership by certain key commercial entities. The article below discusses the findings of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. Our findings are cross-referenced with their data in the next section, drawing interesting parallels.



7.1 Revealed – The Capitalist Network that Runs the World

There really is a secret capital network that runs the world, according to an analysis published in the esteemed New Scientist.

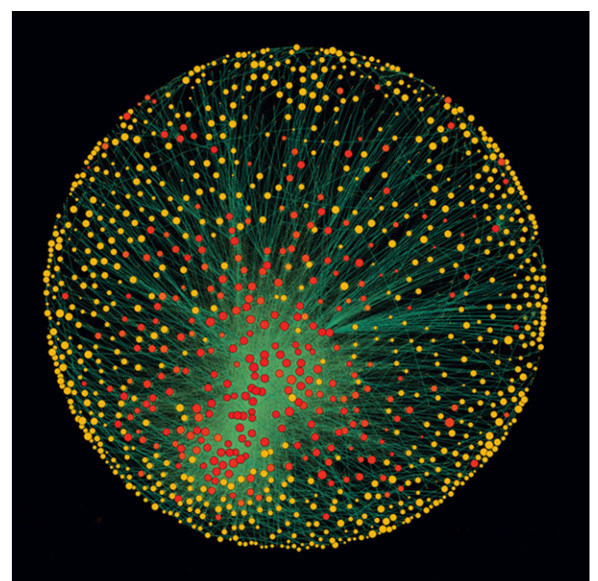
As protests against financial power sweep the world this week, science may have confirmed the protesters' worst fears. An analysis of the relationships between 43,000 transnational corporations has identified a relatively small group of companies, mainly banks, with disproportionate power over the global economy.

The idea that a few bankers control a large chunk of the global economy might not seem like news. However the study, by a trio of complex systems theorists at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, is the first to go beyond ideology to empirically identify such a network of power. It combines the mathematics long used to model natural systems with comprehensive corporate data to map ownership among the world's transnational corporations (TNCs).

"Reality is so complex, we must move away from dogma, whether it's conspiracy theories or free-market," says James Glattfelder. "Our analysis is reality-based."

The work revealed a core of 1,318 companies with interlocking ownerships. Each of the 1,318 had ties to two or more other companies, and on average they were connected to 20. What's more, although they represented 20 per cent of global operating revenues, the 1,318 appeared to collectively own through their shares the majority of the world's large blue chip and manufacturing firms – the "real" economy – representing a further 60 per cent of global revenues.

When the team further untangled the web of ownership, it found much of it tracked back to a "super-entity" of 147 even more tightly knit companies – all of their ownership was held by other members of the super-entity – that controlled 40 per cent of the total wealth in the network. "In effect, less than 1 per cent of the companies were able to control 40 per cent of the entire network," says Glattfelder. Most were financial institutions. The top 20 included Barclays Bank, JPMorgan Chase & Co, and The Goldman Sachs Group. While the existence of a core capitalist network isn't surprising, this is the first time it has been mapped and quantified. John Driffill of the University of London, a macroeconomics expert, says the value of the analysis is not just to see if a small number of people controls the global economy, but rather its insights into economic stability. As the world learned in 2008, such networks are unstable. "If one [company] suffers distress," says Glattfelder, "this propagates."



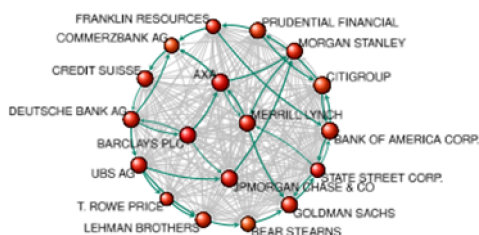
This graphic shows the network of 1,318 companies that control 60 per cent of world assets, with the really powerful companies in red.

7.2 Cross-Referencing the Data

The list to the right comprises the top 50 “super-entities” that were identified in the research conducted by the Swiss scientists. In cross-referencing the shareholding data that we have found, it can be clearly seen (in red) where the overlaps appear in terms of the most powerful companies that they identified, and they key shareholders that we identified.

Fully twenty five of the fifty companies identified by the Swiss study also appeared in our findings, with the most prolifically numerous appearances being made by **Capital Group, FMR Corporation (Fidelity), State Street, Legal & General, Vanguard Group, Wellington Management**, and of course **BlackRock** by default.

We are sure that further investigation would likely draw connections with other companies upon this list to the right as well. However, it certainly does seem that a large degree of interconnectedness has been identified already, and thus a trend established.



7.3 So Where Does this Lead?

The study published in New Scientist by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich took a database listing 37 million companies and investors worldwide. The study shows that 147 “super-entities” control 40% of a network of 43,060 trans-national corporations and 60% of their revenues which means these 147 entities run global business.

In addition, they control, media, politics, think-tanks, NGOs and public institutions and are dominated by financial companies – there is a high concentration of banks in the top 20; 45 of the top 50 “super-entities” are financials.

Ownership of these corporations is concentrated in the hands of family dynasties such as the Rockefellers, Carnegies, Vanderbilts, Morgans, Rothschilds etc. – This is the web of power which runs the world.

This concentration of power translates into Inequality, Environmental Destruction, Conflict and Wars. The source of power is control over: Land, Money and Labour. The value of the land should be shared by all but is controlled and captured by the few. Landowners were the most powerful constituency in UK politics until the beginning of the 20th century.

Interest on money allows banks to create money from nothing and dominate commerce and politics:

“Permit me to issue and control a nation’s money and I care not who makes its laws.”
– Mayer Amschel Rothschild.

In order to make sense of all this we need to follow the money. This trail leads us to the Central Banking system.

The Top 50 of the 147 ‘Superconnected’ Companies

1. Barclays plc
2. Capital Group Companies Inc
3. FMR Corporation
4. AXA
5. State Street Corporation
6. JP Morgan Chase & Co
7. Legal & General Group plc
8. Vanguard Group Inc
9. UBS AG
10. Merrill Lynch & Co Inc
11. Wellington Management Co LLP
12. Deutsche Bank AG
13. Franklin Resources Inc
14. Credit Suisse Group
15. Walton Enterprises LLC
16. Bank of New York Mellon Corp
17. Natixis
18. Goldman Sachs Group Inc
19. T Rowe Price Group Inc
20. Legg Mason Inc
21. Morgan Stanley
22. Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc
23. Northern Trust Corporation
24. Société Générale
25. Bank of America Corporation
26. Lloyds TSB Group plc
27. Invesco plc
28. Allianz SE
29. TIAA
30. Old Mutual Public Limited Company
31. Aviva plc
32. Schroders plc
33. Dodge & Cox
34. Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc*
35. Sun Life Financial Inc
36. Standard Life plc
37. CNCE
38. Nomura Holdings Inc
39. The Depository Trust Company
40. Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance
41. ING Groep NV
42. Brandes Investment Partners LP
43. Unicredit Italiano SPA
44. Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan
45. Vereniging Aegon
46. BNP Paribas
47. Affiliated Managers Group Inc
48. Resona Holdings Inc
49. Capital Group International Inc
50. China Petrochemical Group Company

* Lehman still existed in the 2007 dataset used



Left: “The Clubhouse” on Jekyll Island, Georgia, USA. Birthplace of the United States Federal Reserve System, 1910.

Right: “Tower” building, Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Centralbahnplatz 2, Basel, Switzerland.



An Analysis of the Key Majority Shareholders of New Zealand and Australian Banks & Implications of the Central / Reserve Banking Systems

8.0 Central Banking and the Federal Reserve System

8.1 Central Banking

To the right you will see a list of all of the countries which now have a central bank. This is a bit of a joke really, because there are now only two countries in the world that do not have a central bank, or some other banking entity which operates so as to serve the same function.

The two countries remaining without a central bank are Monaco and the Vatican. If you understand anything about who is in control of these places, you will understand why they do not have nor 'require' central banks.

It is in fact true that the Rothschild family has been slowly but surely establishing their central banks in every country of the world, giving them an incredible amount of wealth and power.

By 2000 there were seven countries left without an (effectively) Rothschild owned central bank:

Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, Cuba, North Korea, Iran

It is no coincidence that these countries were and are still being attacked by the western media, since one of the main reasons these countries were under attack in the first place was because they did not have a central bank in place.

The first step in establishing a central bank in a country is to get them to accept an outrageous loan, which puts the country in debt of the central bank and under the control of the Rothschilds.

If the country does not accept the loan, the leader of this particular country will be assassinated and a Rothschild aligned leader will be put into position, and if the assassination does not work, the country will be invaded and a central bank will be established with force all under the name of terrorism.

The Attacks of September 11th 2001 were an inside job, one of many reasons of which was to invade Afghanistan and Iraq to then establish central banks in those countries.

After the ensuing engineered wars, by 2003 there were only five countries without a central bank:

Sudan, Libya, Cuba, North Korea, Iran

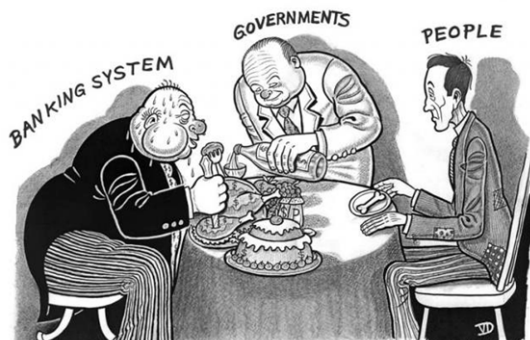
The only countries left in 2011 without a central bank were:

Cuba, North Korea, Iran

It should also be noted that neither **Monaco** nor **The Vatican** have a central bank. These however are very small, cabal controlled entities and so would never be subjected to central banking.

After the instigated protests and riots in the Arab countries the banksters finally paved their way to establishing central banks, getting rid of many leaders in the process - which gave them even more power.

Central banks are not owned by their local corporate governments, they are privately owned and are completely separate from the Treasury departments of their respective governments.



8.2 The Rothschilds

Central banks are illegally created private banks that are owned by the Rothschild banking family.

The family has been around for more than 230 years and has slithered its way into each country on this planet, threatened every world leader and their governments and cabinets with physical and economic death and destruction, and then emplaced their own people in these central banks to control and manage each country's pocketbook.

Worse, the Rothschilds also control the machinations of each government at the macro level, not concerning themselves with the daily vicissitudes of our individual personal lives. Except when we get too far out of line.

Countries with Central Banks:



8.0 Central Banking and the Federal Reserve System (Con't.)

8.3 The Origins of the House of Rothschild

50 years after the Bank of England opened its doors, Amschel Moses Bauer, an 18th century German Jewish moneychanger and trader in silk cloth in the ghetto (called "Judengasse" or Jew Alley) in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, opened a coin shop (a counting house) in 1743.

Over the door he placed a sign depicting a Roman Eagle on a Red Shield. The shop became known as 'The Red Shield Firm' or in German 'Roth-schild.'

When his son 'Amschel Mayer Bauer' inherited the business, he decided to change his name to 'Rothschild'. He soon learned that loaning money to governments and kings was more profitable than loaning to private individuals. Not only were the loans bigger, but they were secured by the nations taxes.



*"Permit me to issue
and control a nation's
money and I care not
who makes its laws."*

- Mayer Amschel Rothschild

Mayer Rothschild had 5 sons. He trained them all in the skills of money creation, then sent them out to the major capitals of Europe, to open branch offices of the family banking business.

His first son Amschel Mayer stayed in Frankfurt to mind the hometown bank.

His second son Saloman Mayer, was sent to Vienna.

His third son Nathan, the most clever, was sent to London.

His fourth son Carl, was sent to Naples.

His fifth son Jakob, was sent to Paris.

In 1785, Mayer Amschel moved his entire family to a larger house, a five story dwelling he shared with the 'Schiff' family. This house was known as the 'Green Shield'. The Rothschilds and the Schiffs would play a central role in the rest of European history and in that of the United States.

8.4 Additional Rothschild History

Rothschild owns the Bank of England and the London gold bullion exchange where Rothschild sets the daily international market price for gold. Rothschild owns the gold and diamond mines of South Africa and major extractive industries such as Rio Tinto and British Petroleum.

Rothschild financed England and France in the Napoleonic wars. Rothschild knew who won the Battle of Waterloo a day before the King of England and British investors. Rothschild caused a selling panic in the London bond "consul" market intimating to investors that England lost to Napoleon. Bonds issued by the Bank of England to finance the war crashed and sold for pennies on the dollar.

Rothschild sold to drive the price down and then bought all the bonds back at rock bottom prices. The next day when word of England's victory over Napoleon hit the market, bond prices soared. Rothschild made 40 times his investment in one day on insider knowledge. Rothschild also made 30 percent interest on the gold he loaned to the kings to fight each other.

The king issued bonds as a debt obligation to Rothschild to be paid by future taxes on British citizens. The ensuing debt was so much that Rothschild was able to take over ownership of the Bank of England, which subsequently financed the mercenary German Hessians to fight the American revolutionaries in colonial America because Washington issued its own money called greenbacks. It wasn't about tea.

Rothschild of course owns all of the major European central banks: England, Switzerland, France, Germany, and Belgium – central bank for the Euro. Rothschild partnered with the original seven American families who became the regional depository banks in the US Federal Reserve. The Bush family and J.P. Morgan are the political and financial dynasties evolved from their original ownership of the Federal Reserve. Political propaganda confuses American citizens into thinking the U.S. government owns and prints its own money. Not so. Bush, J.P. Morgan and five other banking family institutions own the Federal Reserve in partnership with Rothschild.

Rothschild owns Reuters News Service, which bought the Associated Press. Rothschild owns or virtually controls every major media outlet in America, Europe and Israel. Rothschild controls the message of who really owns \$500 trillion of hidden untaxed wealth equal to half of annual world GDP.

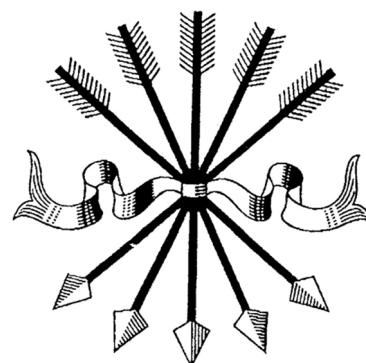
The 'Red-Shield' Coat of Arms



The Rothschild coat of arms contains a clenched fist with five arrows symbolizing the five dynasties established by the five sons of Mayer Rothschild, in a reference to Psalm 127: "Like arrows in the hands of a warrior, so are the children of one's youth." The family motto appears below the shield: Concordia, Integritas, Industria (Unity, Integrity, Industry).



This is the coat of arms for the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. Note the presence of the red shield. Also present is the Roman eagle (top). The ship is a reference to Admiralty law.



8.0 Central Banking and the Federal Reserve System (Con't.)

8.5 What Do Central Banks Actually Do?

Central banks all make convoluted cover statements in order to justify their existence. That is not to say that all of the staff are in on it, but those who are at the top of each reserve bank know exactly what they are doing. They are either part of the cabal, or minions of it under bribery and or threat.

What Central Banks Say They Do:

"Ensure that, throughout the economy, money works as well as possible as a mechanism for making transactions, storing value, and keeping account. The Bank also promotes a sound and efficient financial system. To fulfil these functions, the Bank carries out a wide range of tasks, from operating monetary policy to monitoring and supervising the health of the financial system, maintaining foreign reserves, operating in the financial markets if necessary, and issuing currency as required."
– Quote excerpt from The Reserve Bank of New Zealand

The last thing that any of them want you to know is that they are not part of the government (governments are all actually corporations anyway and as such cannot govern legally but that is another paper) as central banks are in fact privately owned. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand is 'officially listed' as an asset of the crown, which is effectively the bankers which run the City of London – not the Queen of England.

The first and most important question that arises with regards to central banks is:

"Why is a privately owned and run banking institution issuing and controlling the currency of my country?"

It is interesting to note that within the very large Reserve Bank of New Zealand coat of arms, located on the wall to the rear of the reception area of said central bank, you will see a red shield. As we know, in old German, red shield translates to Roth-schild (red-shield).

What Central Banks Actually Do:

Central banks do more harm than good. From obscuring the true cost of credit to causing confusion about good investments, central bankers end up papering over economic problems. And when they send the wrong messages to savers and consumers trying to coordinate their plans, boom and bust cycles lengthen and worsen.

In effect, the central banks have almost complete control of a country's economy, and can create and control boom and bust cycles.

"There are a number of ways the Reserve Bank helps to maintain financial stability, including through the regulation and supervision of banks, non-bank deposit takers and insurers, promoting the smooth operation of financial markets, and building sound financial market infrastructure."

It is also important to understand developments that could make the financial system vulnerable to instability, and respond appropriately. The Reserve Bank conducts regular surveillance of financial risks and reports on its assessments in the six-monthly Financial Stability Report."
– Quote excerpt from The Reserve Bank of New Zealand

This is an important point, because it ties us back into our shareholder investigation:

All of the financial institutions of virtually every country are registered with, regulated by and supervised by their local central bank.

Central banks and central bankers are the reason why the world is in economic and martial turmoil and why many millions of people languish in the pits of poverty and financial ruin.

Central banks are privately owned or controlled cartels which covertly run the world. They operate for the exclusive profit of a small group of powerful families whose death grip on global finance can be traced back generations. They control governments, monarchies, and multinational organisations like the UN, the WHO, the WTO, and a host of other influential bodies.

Using massive wealth accumulated fraudulently over generations they've managed to co-opt or illicitly influence political parties, trade unions, the law courts, medical associations, religious hierarchies, universities & academies, mass media, and the like, to promote their policies and to eradicate all opposition. They wield their inordinate global control by indoctrinating chosen "leaders" into powerful secret societies and insider groups like the Freemasons, Bilderberg, Council on Foreign Relations, just to name a few.

Three essential pillars of their domination of the world economy and global finance are the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Bank for International Settlements. The first two were set up at Bretton Woods in 1944 to plunder and loot and enrich a handful of banker dynasties. The latter is known as the central bank to the world's central banks. It was set up by British and American bankers in conjunction with the Nazis in 1930 and was guilty of appalling war crimes for which it was never ever punished.

We were fortuitously alerted to the plot of Rothschild-controlled central banks ruling the world by Professor Carroll Quigley in his 1966 book, *Tragedy And Hope*, a scholarly tome of almost 1,400 pages. Quigley was an insider in the exclusive world of the corporatists and the international bankers and had access to private research material. For some unknown reason, the original publisher Macmillan only printed 9,000 copies.

Professor Quigley wrote:

"The powers of financial capitalism had another far-reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. This system was to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert by secret agreements arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences." *Tragedy And Hope*, (see Chapter 20).



You might not be able to see it at this resolution, but the red shield of the Rothschilds is on the wall in the reception of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.



In case you can't see the red shield in the picture above, you might like to pay the Reserve Bank a visit to see it for yourself. It is located at number 2, The Terrace, Wellington Central 6011.



It's all go at The Reserve Bank of New Zealand.



The Reserve Bank of New Zealand Coat of Arms Letters Patent, 1965. Would you like to play: 'Let's spot the Red Shield'?



8.0 Central Banking and the Federal Reserve System (Con't.)

8.6 The Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve System of the United States probably has the highest profile of all of the central banks. It is highly influential in the central banking hierarchy.

G. Edward Griffin is an American film producer, author, and political lecturer. He is perhaps best known as the author of *The Creature from Jekyll Island* (1994), a critique of much modern economic theory and practice, specifically the Federal Reserve System.

In beginning to describe this situation, Mr Griffin reckons the best place to begin is with the formation of the "creature from Jekyll Island"; the creation of the Federal Reserve.

Jekyll Island is a real island that's off the coast of Georgia. It was on that island back in 1910 that the Federal Reserve System was created at a highly secret meeting that took place there.

The year was 1910, that was three years before the Federal Reserve Act was finally passed into law. It was November of that year when Senator Nelson Aldrich sent his private railroad car to the railroad station in New Jersey and there it was in readiness for the arrival of himself and six other men who were told to come under conditions of great secrecy.

Senator Nelson Aldrich was the Republican whip in the Senate, he was the chairman of the National Monetary Commission which was the special committee of Congress created for the purpose of making a recommendation to Congress for proposed legislation to reform banking.

That was one of the purposes of the National Monetary Commission which was to propose legislation to break the grip of the money trust and Aldrich was chairman of that committee. He was also the very important business associate of **J. P. Morgan**. He was the father-in-law of **John D. Rockefeller, Jr.** which means that eventually he became the grandfather of **Nelson Rockefeller** our former vice-president. His full name was Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller; his middle name being derived from his famous grandfather.

Abraham Andrew who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He later became a Congressman and he was very important in banking circles.

Frank Vanderlip was there. He was the President of the **National City Bank of New York** which was the largest of all of the banks in America representing the financial interests of **William Rockefeller** and the international investment firm of **Kuhn, Loeb & Company**.

Henry Davison was there, the senior partner of the **J. P. Morgan Company**.

Charles Norton was there; he was the President of the **First National Bank of New York** which was another one of the giants.

Benjamin Strong was at the meeting; he was the head of **J. P. Morgan's Banker's Trust Company** and three years later he would become the first head of the Federal Reserve System.

Paul Warburg who was probably the most important at the meeting because of his knowledge of banking as it was practiced in Europe. Paul Warburg was born in Germany and eventually became a naturalized American citizen. He was a partner in **Kuhn, Loeb & Company** and was a representative of the **Rothschild** banking dynasty in England and France where he maintained very close working relationships throughout his entire career with his brother, **Max Warburg** who was the head of the **Warburg banking consortium** in Germany and the Netherlands.

These were the seven men aboard that railroad car who were at Jekyll Island. Amazing as it may seem, they represented approximately 1/4 of the wealth of the entire world. These are the men that sat around the table and created the Federal Reserve System.

Consider the composition of this group. Here we had the **Morgans**, the **Rockefellers**, **Kuhn, Loeb & Company**, the **Rothschilds** and the **Warburgs**. Anything strange about that mixture? These were competitors. They were the major competitors in the field of investment and banking in those days; these were the giants. Prior to this period they were beating their heads against each other, blood all over the battlefield fighting for dominance in the financial markets of the world. Not only in New York but London, Paris and everywhere. And here they are sitting around a table coming to an agreement of some kind.

A cartel is a group of independently owned businesses which come together for the purpose of reducing or eliminating competition between themselves to enhance their profit margin or to secure their positions in the market. They do this by various means one of which is price fixing – i.e. no competition on price. There are other means.



On New Zealand's Prime Minister – John Key

In 1995 John Key became Merrill Lynch's Head of Asian foreign exchange in Singapore, where later in that same year he was promoted to the Head of Foreign Exchange of Merrill Lynch Global in London.

He was also Head of Bonds and Derivatives, Merrill Lynch (around 2001 - according to his own website).

Key was a Member of the Foreign Exchange Committee of the New York Federal Reserve Bank from 1999 to 2001. Membership is by appointment only.



We have already noted the similar key components that appear in both the Rothschild coat of arms and the coat of arms of the RBNZ: The presence of the red shield, the Roman eagle and the reference to Admiralty law.



These are all carried across into the logo of the RBNZ, although being black and white, the shield is not red. Flashings of red are still present in the weird line device on the left however. Below is a close up of the logo.



The Federal Reserve is about as Federal as Federal Express, and it holds no reserves for its fiat currency.



9.0 The Bank for International Settlements

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is the most powerful bank in the world.

"The powers of financial capitalism had another far reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole." –Prof. Carroll Quigley, Georgetown University, Tragedy and Hope (1966)

The Bank for International Settlements has been called the "Central Banks' Central Bank" and it is headquartered in Basel, Switzerland.

The BIS is a closed organisation of 60 major central bank members (including the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and the US Federal Reserve of course), and the decisions made in Basel often have more of an impact on the direction of the global economy than anything the president of the United States or the U.S. Congress are doing.

All you have to do is to look back at the last financial crisis to see an example of this. Basel II and Basel 2.5 played a major role in precipitating the subprime mortgage meltdown. Now a new set of regulations known as "Basel III" are being rolled out. The implementation of these new regulations is beginning this year, and they will be completely phased in by 2019. These new regulations dramatically increase capital requirements and significantly restrict the use of leverage.

Those certainly sound like good goals, the problem is that the entire global financial system is based on credit at this point, and these new regulations are going to substantially reduce the flow of credit. The only way that the giant debt bubble that we are all living in can continue to persist is if it continues to expand. By restricting the flow of credit, these new regulations threaten to burst the debt bubble and bring down the entire global economy.

MONETARY SYSTEM 🇪🇺 🇺🇸 🇨🇦

BIS: The most powerful bank in the world announces the crash

German Economic News | Posted: 19:09:13, 02:09 | 164 comments

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is the current situation on the financial markets as worse than before the Lehman bankruptcy. The warning of the BIS could be the reason why the U.S. Federal Reserve decided to continue indefinitely to print money: Central banks have lost control of the debt-tide and give up.

Translated from the original German article Sept. 19 2013:

The Bank for International Settlements warns the situation with financial markets is worse than prior to the Lehman Bros. bankruptcy. This could be why the US Federal Reserve is now printing money indefinitely, as control over debt has long gone.

Note that the current global financial system is sustainable by any means. Anyone with half a brain can see that the global financial system is a pyramid scheme that is destined to collapse. But Basel III may cause it to collapse faster than it might otherwise have.

The heads of these 60 central banks travel to the Basel headquarters once every two months, and the General Meeting, the BIS's supreme executive body, takes place once a year.

Formally registered as a stock corporation, it is recognised as an international organisation and, therefore, is not subject to any jurisdiction other than international law. Interestingly, the BIS is largely immune from regulation, oversight or taxes and its members and employees enjoy extensive immunity. No other institution regulates the BIS, despite the fact that it manages about 4 percent of the world's total currency reserves, or €217 trillion (\$304 trillion), as well as 120 tons of gold.

Central bankers are not elected by the people but are appointed by their governments. Nevertheless, they wield power that exceeds that of many political leaders. Their decisions affect entire economies, and a single word from their lips is capable of moving financial markets. They set interest rates, thereby determining the cost of borrowing and the speed of global financial currents.

The BIS has been scandal-ridden ever since it was branded with pro-Nazi leanings in the 1930s. Founded in Basel, Switzerland, in 1930, the BIS has been called "the most exclusive, secretive, and powerful supranational club in the world." Charles Higham wrote in his book Trading with the Enemy that by the late 1930s, the BIS had assumed an openly pro-Nazi bias, a theme that was expanded on in a BBC Timewatch film titled "Banking with Hitler" broadcast in 1998.

In 1944, the American government backed a resolution at the Bretton-Woods Conference calling for the liquidation of the BIS, following Czech accusations that it was laundering gold stolen by the Nazis from occupied Europe; but the central bankers succeeded in quietly snuffing out the American resolution.

Making the Most of Borrowed Time
23 June 2013 - 83rd BIS Annual Report 2012/2013

"Originally forged to describe central banks' actions to prevent financial collapse, "whatever it takes" has become a rallying cry for them to continue their extraordinary policies. But we are past the height of the crisis, and the goal of policy today is to return to strong and sustainable growth."

Authorities need to hasten structural reforms so that economic resources can more easily be used in the most productive manner. Households and firms have to complete the repair of their balance sheets."

Governments must redouble their efforts to ensure the sustainability of their finances. And regulators have to adapt the rules to an increasingly interconnected and complex financial system and ensure that banks set aside sufficient capital to match the associated risks."

Only forceful efforts at such repair and reform can return economies to strong and sustainable real growth."

BIS Member Central Banks



BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Bank of Algeria
Central Bank of Argentina
Reserve Bank of Australia
Central Bank of the Republic of Austria
National Bank of Belgium
Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Central Bank of Brazil
Bulgarian National Bank
Bank of Canada
Central Bank of Chile
People's Bank of China
Bank of the Republic (Colombia)
Croatian National Bank
Czech National Bank
National Bank of Denmark
Bank of Estonia
European Central Bank
Bank of Finland
Bank of France
Deutsche Bundesbank (Germany)
Bank of Greece
Hong Kong Monetary Authority
Magyar Nemzeti Bank (Hungary)
Central Bank of Iceland
Reserve Bank of India
Bank Indonesia
Central Bank of Ireland
Bank of Israel
Bank of Italy
Bank of Japan
Bank of Korea
Bank of Latvia
Bank of Lithuania
Central Bank of Luxembourg
National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia
Central Bank of Malaysia
Bank of Mexico
Netherlands Bank
Reserve Bank of New Zealand
Central Bank of Norway
Central Reserve Bank of Peru
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Philippines)
National Bank of Poland
Bank of Portugal
National Bank of Romania
Central Bank of the Russian Federation
Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency
National Bank of Serbia
Monetary Authority of Singapore
National Bank of Slovakia
Bank of Slovenia
South African Reserve Bank
Bank of Spain
Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden)
Swiss National Bank
Bank of Thailand
Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey
Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates
Bank of England
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (United States)

10.0 Further Reading – Banking Interests and Other Industries

10.1 The Large Families that Rule the World

October 18 | 2011 | From: Pravda.ru

Some people have started realising that there are large financial groups that dominate the world. Forget the political intrigues, conflicts, revolutions and wars. It is not pure chance. Everything has been planned for a long time. Some call it "conspiracy theories" or New World Order. Anyway, the key to understanding the current political and economic events is a restricted core of families who have accumulated more wealth and power.

We are speaking of 6, 8 or maybe 12 families who truly dominate the world. Know that it is a mystery difficult to unravel.

We will not be far from the truth by citing Goldman Sachs, Rockefeller, Loeb's and Lehman's in New York, the Rothschilds of Paris and London, the Warburgs of Hamburg, Paris and Lazards in Israel, the Seifs in Rome. Many people have heard of the Bilderberg Group, the Illuminati or the Trilateral Commission. But what are the names of the families who run the world and have control of states and international organizations like the UN, NATO or the IMF?

To try to answer this question, we can start with the easiest: inventory, the world's largest banks, and see who the shareholders are and who make the decisions.

The world's largest companies are now: Bank of America, JP Morgan, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley.

Let us now review who their shareholders are.

Bank of America:

State Street Corporation, Vanguard Group, BlackRock, FMR (Fidelity), Paulson, JP Morgan, T. Rowe, Capital World Investors, AXA, Bank of NY, Mellon.

JP Morgan:

State Street Corp., Vanguard Group, FMR, BlackRock, T. Rowe, AXA, Capital World Investor, Capital Research Global Investor, Northern Trust Corp. and Bank of Mellon.

Citigroup:

State Street Corporation, Vanguard Group, BlackRock, Paulson, FMR, Capital World Investor, JP Morgan, Northern Trust Corporation, Fairhome Capital Mgmt and Bank of NY Mellon.

Wells Fargo:

Berkshire Hathaway, FMR, State Street, Vanguard Group, Capital World Investors, BlackRock, Wellington Mgmt, AXA, T. Rowe and Davis Selected Advisers.

We can see that now there appears to be a nucleus present in all banks: State Street Corporation, Vanguard Group, BlackRock and FMR (Fidelity). To avoid repeating them, we will now call them the "big four":

Goldman Sachs:

"The big four," Wellington, Capital World Investors, AXA, Massachusetts Financial Service and T. Rowe.

Morgan Stanley:

"The big four," Mitsubishi UFJ, Franklin Resources, AXA, T. Rowe, Bank of NY Mellon and Jennison Associates. Rowe, Bank of NY Mellon and Jennison Associates.

We can just about always verify the names of major shareholders. To go further, we can now try to find out the shareholders of these companies and shareholders of major banks worldwide.

Bank of NY Mellon:

Davis Selected, Massachusetts Financial Services, Capital Research Global Investor, Dodge, Cox, Southeastern Asset Mgmt. and ... "The big four."

State Street Corporation (one of the "big four"):

Massachusetts Financial Services, Capital Research Global Investor, Barrow Hanley, GE, Putnam Investment and ... The "big four" (shareholders themselves!).

BlackRock (another of the "big four"):

PNC, Barclays and CIC.

Who is behind the PNC? FMR (Fidelity), BlackRock, State Street, etc. And behind Barclays? BlackRock. And we could go on for hours, passing by tax havens in the Cayman Islands, Monaco or the legal domicile of Shell companies in Liechtenstein. A network where companies are always the same, but never a name of a family.

In short: the eight largest U.S. financial companies (JP Morgan, Wells Fargo, Bank of America, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, U.S. Bancorp, Bank of New York Mellon and Morgan Stanley) are 100% controlled by ten shareholders and we have four companies always present in all decisions: BlackRock, State Street, Vanguard and Fidelity.

In addition, the Federal Reserve is comprised of 12 banks, represented by a board of seven people, which comprises representatives of the "big four," which in turn are present in all other entities. The Federal Reserve is controlled by four large private companies: BlackRock, State Street, Vanguard and Fidelity. These companies control U.S. monetary policy (and world) without any control or "democratic" choice. These companies launched and participated in the current worldwide economic crisis and managed to become even more enriched.

To finish, a look at some of the companies controlled by this "big four" group:

Alcoa Inc.	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Johnson & Johnson	United Technologies Corp.
Altria Group Inc.	General Electric Co.	JP Morgan Chase & Co.	Verizon Communications Inc.
American International Group Inc.	General Motors Corporation	McDonald's Corp.	Wal-Mart Stores Inc.
AT&T Inc.	Hewlett-Packard Co.	Merck & Co. Inc.	Time Warner:
Boeing Co.	Home Depot Inc.	Microsoft Corp.	Walt Disney
Caterpillar Inc.	Honeywell International Inc.	3M Co.	Viacom
Coca-Cola Co.	Intel Corp.	Pfizer Inc.	Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation
DuPont & Co.	International Business Machines Corp	Procter & Gamble Co.	CBS Corporation
			NBC Universal

The same "big four" control the vast majority of European companies counted on the stock exchange.

In addition, all these people run the large financial institutions, such as the IMF, the European Central Bank or the World Bank, and were "trained" and remain "employees" of the "big four" that formed them.

The names of the families that control the "big four", never appear.



10.2 The Four Horsemen of Banking

The Four Horsemen of Banking (Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, Citigroup and Wells Fargo) own the Four Horsemen of Oil (Exxon Mobil, Royal Dutch/Shell, BP and Chevron Texaco); in tandem with Deutsche Bank, BNP, Barclays and other European old money behemoths. But their monopoly over the global economy does not end at the edge of the oil patch.

According to company 10K filings to the SEC, the Four Horsemen of Banking are among the top ten stock holders of virtually every Fortune 500 corporation.

So who then are the stockholders in these money center banks? This information is guarded much more closely. Queries to bank regulatory agencies regarding stock ownership in the top 25 US bank holding companies were given Freedom of Information Act status, before being denied on "national security" grounds. This is rather ironic, since many of the bank's stockholders reside in Europe.

One important repository for the wealth of the global oligarchy that owns these bank holding companies is US Trust Corporation – founded in 1853 and now owned by Bank of America. A recent US Trust Corporate Director and Honorary Trustee was Walter Rothschild. Other directors included Daniel Davison of JP Morgan Chase, Richard Tucker of Exxon Mobil, Daniel Roberts of Citigroup and Marshall Schwartz of Morgan Stanley.

J. W. McCallister, an oil industry insider with House of Saud connections, wrote in The Grim Reaper that information he acquired from Saudi bankers cited 80% ownership of the New York Federal Reserve Bank- by far the most powerful Fed branch- by just eight families, four of which reside in the US. They are the Goldman Sachs, Rockefellers, Lehmans and Kuhn Loeb of New York; the Rothschilds of Paris and London; the Warburgs of Hamburg; the Lazards of Paris; and the Israel Moses Seifs of Rome.

CPA Thomas D. Schauf corroborates McCallister's claims, adding that ten banks control all twelve Federal Reserve Bank branches. He names N.M. Rothschild of London, Rothschild Bank of Berlin, Warburg Bank of Hamburg, Warburg Bank of Amsterdam, Lehman Brothers of New York, Lazard Brothers of Paris, Kuhn Loeb Bank of New York, Israel Moses Seif Bank of Italy, Goldman Sachs of New York and JP Morgan Chase Bank of New York.

Schauf lists William Rockefeller, Paul Warburg, Jacob Schiff and James Stillman as individuals who own large shares of the Fed. The Schiffs are insiders at Kuhn Loeb. The Stillmans are Citigroup insiders, who married into the Rockefeller clan at the turn of the century.

Eustace Mullins came to the same conclusions in his book The Secrets of the Federal Reserve, in which he displays charts connecting the Fed and its member banks to the families of Rothschild, Warburg, Rockefeller and the others. The control that these banking families exert over the global economy cannot be overstated and is quite intentionally shrouded in secrecy. Their corporate media arm is quick to discredit any information exposing this private central banking cartel as "conspiracy theory".

Yet the facts remain.

10.3 The 10 Companies that Control An Enormous Number of Consumer Brands

The Huffington Post | By Harry Bradford | Posted: 04/27/12 EDT | Updated: 04/27/12 EDT

"It may be obvious that Corn Flakes and Frosted Flakes are both made by Kellogg's, but did you know that Hot Pockets and L'Oréal share a parent company in Nestlé?

An enormous number of brands are controlled by just 10 multinationals, according to this amazing infographic from French blog Convergence Alimentaire. Now we can see just how many products are owned by Kraft, Coca-Cola, General Mills, Kellogg's, Mars, Unilever, Johnson & Johnson, P&G and Nestlé.

It's not just the consumer goods industry that's become so consolidated. Ninety percent of the media is now controlled by just six companies, down from 50 in 1983, according to a Frugal Dad infographic from last year. Likewise, 37 banks merged to become JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Wells Fargo and CitiGroup in a little over two decades, as seen in this 2010 graphic from Mother Jones."



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